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CLAIMS

This listing of the claims replaces all prior versions of claims in the application.

1. (Currently amended) An information retrieval system, comprising:

a hierarchal analysis component that receives a query and processes probabilities associated with N categories that are collectively associated with a top-level classifier and individually associated with sublevel classifiers, each category having one or more topics, N being an integer, at least one of the one or more topics associated with a prior probability defined prior to receipt of the query, the prior probability indicating a likelihood that a particular topic is desired absent additional information;

an interactive component that provides feedback derived from the query, ~~and the probabilities associated with the N categories, and the prior probability associated with the at least one topic and the one or more topics~~, the feedback being utilized to determine at least one category of the N categories to facilitate retrieval of at least one of the one or more topics; and

~~an automatic classifier construction component that builds a top-level classifier for the N categories and a sublevel classifier for each category of the one or more topics associated with the N categories.~~

2. (Cancelled).

3. (Currently amended) The system of claim [[2]] 1, wherein the top-level classifier and sublevel classifiers are provided by at least one of a Support Vector Machine, Naive Bayes, Bayes Net, decision tree, similarity-based, vector-based and a Bayesian-based classification model.

4. (Currently amended) The system of claim 3, further comprising an the automatic classifier construction component that employs a learning model to build the classifiers.

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5. (Original) The system of claim 4, wherein the learning model is associated with a Support Vector Machine and employs Sequential Minimal Optimization (SMO) to train the classifiers.

6. (Original) The system of claim 4, further comprising a data structure that includes a mapping of I possible queries and one or more associated topics, I being an integer, to enable learning for the classifiers.

7. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein the data structure is updated *via* at least one of implicit and explicit user actions associated with a query to facilitate improved learning models.

8. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein the data structure is centrally located to enable monitoring of implicit and explicit user actions associated with queries from a plurality of users to facilitate improved learning models.

9. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 1, wherein the first classifier is employed to drive the sublevel classifiers at run time to form a hierarchical classification structure.

10. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein the query and the first classifier are employed to determine the most likely of the N categories.

11. (Original) The system of claim 10, further comprising a context disambiguation component that utilizes the query and the first classifier to determine the feedback.

12. (Original) The system of claim 11, wherein the context disambiguation component utilizes the query and the feedback to drive the sublevel classifiers in order to determine a desired topic.

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13. (Original) The system of claim 11, wherein the context disambiguation component further comprises a presentation component for interfacing to a user and an analytical component to facilitate feedback and decision-making related to the feedback.

14. (Original) The system of claim 13, wherein the analytical component includes a cost-benefit analysis considering the cost of the dialog with the information value of the dialog.

15. (Original) The system of claim 13, wherein the analytical component includes a decision analysis for determining the nature and quantity of a clarification dialog.

16. (Original) The system of claim 13, wherein the analytical component includes a computation of the value of information associated with feedback gained during a clarification dialog to guide the nature and quantity of the clarification dialog.

17. (Original) The system of claim 13, wherein the analytical component employs at least one of a rule-based policy and an expected utility policy that controls if and how dialog is invoked based on the distribution of probabilities assigned to topics at one or more layers of a classification scheme.

18. (Original) The system of claim 17, wherein the analytical component analyzes probabilistic weights associated with each category and related subtopic for determining feedback and presentation to the user.

19. (Original) The system of claim 17, wherein the analytical component analyzes probabilistic weights as a spread across each category and related subtopic for determining feedback and presentation to the user.

20. (Original) The system of claim 13, wherein the presentation component includes a ranked display of most likely N categories.

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21. (Original) The system of claim 20, wherein at least one of the most likely N categories is selected to provide a ranked display of one or more topics.

22. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein information is retrieved as part of a help system.

23. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein information is retrieved from a network-based system.

24. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the probabilities are determined via a hand-crafted analysis.

25. (Original) The system of claim 1, further comprising L levels of N categories, each category having one or more topics, wherein L and N are integers.

26. (Original) A computer-readable medium storing the computer-executable components of claim 1.

27. (Currently amended) A method providing information retrieval from a database, comprising:

assigning prior probabilities to one or more topics prior to receipt of a query, the prior probabilities relate to a likelihood that a particular topic is desired by a user absent additional information;

determining probabilities associated with one or more categories that are associated with the one or more ~~associated~~-topics;

providing feedback that is derived from a query, the prior probabilities, and the determined probabilities associated with the one or more categories and the one or more associated topics;

resolving at least one category of the one or more categories based upon the feedback to facilitate retrieval of at least one of the one or more associated topics; and

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building a top-level classifier for the one or more categories and a sublevel classifier for each category of the one or more topics associated with the one or more categories.

28. (Cancelled).

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the classifiers are at least one of a vector-based and a Bayesian-based model.

30. (Original) The method of claim 29, further comprising, mapping I possible queries and associated topics within a data structure, I being an integer, to enable learning of the classifiers.

31. (Original) The method of claim 30, further comprising, monitoring implicit and explicit user actions associated with a query to facilitate improved learning models.

32. (Original) The method of claim 30, further comprising, monitoring a central data location for implicit and explicit user actions associated with queries from a plurality of users to facilitate improved learning models.

33. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the top-level classifier is employed to drive the sublevel classifiers at run time to form a hierarchical classification structure.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33, wherein the query and the top-level classifier are employed to determine the most likely of the one or more categories.

35. (Original) The method of claim 34, further comprising, utilizing the query and the top-level classifier to determine the feedback.

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36. (Original) The method of claim 35, further comprising,
utilizing the query and the feedback to drive the sublevel classifiers in order to
determine a desired topic.

37. (Original) The method of claim 27, further comprising,
utilizing at least one of a cost benefit analysis and a decision analysis for
determining the feedback.

38. (Original) The method of claim 35, further comprising,
utilizing rule-based policies and expected-utility policies for establishing
probabilistic thresholds associated with the feedback.

39. (Previously Presented) A system providing information retrieval, comprising:
means for assigning prior probabilities to one or more topics prior to receipt of a
query, the prior probabilities relate to a likelihood that a particular topic is desired by a
user absent additional information;

means for determining probabilities associated with N categories, each category
having associated with at least one of the one or more topics, N being an integer;

means for providing feedback that is derived from a query, the prior probabilities,
and the probabilities associated with the N categories ~~and the one or more topics;~~

means for determining at least one category of the N categories based upon the
feedback to facilitate retrieval of at least one of the one or more topics; and

means for building a top-level classifier for the N categories and a sublevel
classifier for each category of the one or more topics associated with the N categories.

40. (Cancelled).

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41. (Currently Amended) ~~The system of claim 1, [[a]] A signal adapted to be transmitted between at least two processes comprises the hierarchical analysis component and the interactive component~~ that comprises instructions for performing the method of claim 27.

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I. Rejection of Claims 1, 3-4, 6-13, 15-27, 29-39, and 41 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(e)

Claims 1, 3-4, 6-13, 15-27, 29-39, and 41 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Johnson, *et al.* (US 6,567,805). Independent claims 1, 27, and 39 have been amended herein to recite *at least one of the one or more topics associated with a prior probability defined prior to receipt of a query, the prior probability indicating a likelihood that a particular topic is desired absent additional information and deriving feedback* based on the *prior probability* (or similar claim elements). Johnson, *et al.* (and other references currently on the record) fail to teach or suggest these aspects.

Johnson, *et al.* describes creating categories and thereafter assigning a query to such category, thereby assisting in retrieval of information. To determine a category, a score indicating a degree of a match to a query is calculated upon receipt of a query. These scores, however, are not prior probabilities as claimed, which indicate a likelihood that a particular topic is desired absent additional information.

Chen, *et al.* "Bringing Order to the Web: Automatically Categorizing Search Results," Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, pp. 145-162, 04-2000. ACM Press (Hereinafter Chen, *et al.*) likewise fails to disclose the aforementioned claimed features. Chen, *et al.* discloses arranging Internet content hierarchically based upon a query, but does not teach or suggest any sort of *prior probability assigned prior to receipt of a query that indicates a likelihood that a particular topic is desired absent additional information and deriving feedback* based on the *prior probability* as claimed.